THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1794. [N° 1706.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, *December* 3.

MR. W. Smith, moved votes of thanks,—1st to Gen. Wayne,—2d to the officers, and privates of the Legion—and 3d to Gen. Scott, and the Volunteers under his command.

Mr. Murray, moved a vote of thanks, to the Militia who marched to suppress the Insurrection.

Referred till to-morrow.

The President communicated a statement of the expenditures from the 10,000 dollars, appropriated for contingent expences.

Sixty petitions from Invalids reported on by the Secretary of War, were committed to the Committee of Claims.

THURSDAY, *December* 4.

This day the Votes of thanks passed, and a Committee appointed to request the President to transmit it as directed.

A report of a Committee on Fortifications, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

FRIDAY, *December* 5.

In Committee of the whole on the estimate of appropriations for the support of government for the year 1795.

Mr. Cobb in the chair—The Committee after some discussion adopted the reported estimate as far it respects the civil list; they then rose and reported accordingly—and in the House a bill was ordered to be brought in.—The residue of the estimate was referred to a select committee.

A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Fitzsimons, authorizing the President to borrow two millions of dollars, at a rate not exceeding five per cent.

The resolutions relative to cultivating a commercial intercourse with the Indian Tribes, were agreed to in committee of the whole, and a bill ordered pursuant thereto. Adjourned.

MONDAY, *December* 8.

The bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1795 was twice read and committed.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they have appointed a Committee to join a Committee of the House to report on the business necessary to be transacted the present session.

Committees were appointed on various subjects, among others on the state of the Cellons of Light-Houses which have been made by the States—to report a Bankrupt Law, &c. &c. &c. The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY, *December* 9.

The House went into committee of the whole upon the mint. The letter of Mr. Rittenhouse, referred to yesterday, was again read.

Mr. Boudinot drew the attention of the House for some time, by a series of the most interesting observations. He went to the bank of the United States to inquire for cents. He was told that there were none to be had, because the bank could not get them from the mint. He then went to the mint where he was informed that cents were not coined latter, because the officer of the mint did not know *where to get them vented!* He said that this mint cost 24,000 dollars per annum, and that every cent coined there cost the public *several cents*, though he could not tell how many. In New-Jersey far more cents had been coined in a few months than had ever been coined altogether at the mint of the United States, and this had been done at *one fortieth part of the expence which the mint of the United States had cost.*

Several other members adverted to the prodigious inconvenience which is felt all over the Union for the want of copper coin: And it appeared to excite some curiosity on what foundation the officers of the mint have said that they could not get their cents *vented*. It was remarked by Mr. W. Smith, that except as to *Philadelphia*, the mint is of little or no use whatever. The cents given out never go farther than the city. A committee of three members is appointed to examine and report on the state of the mint, and what means may be used to render the institution more beneficial to the United States.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 10.

Mr. B. Bourn read the following resolution:

"Resolved, That provision be made for effecting the transfer of so much of the stock standing to the credit of any state, pursuant to the report of the commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual States, to the creditors of such state as may be necessary to satisfy their respective demands, with the consent of the said state and its creditors." The resolution is referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

It was then moved, that the House should take up the resolution for naming a committee to consult with that appointed by the Senate for stating what business was to be done during the present session.

After some debate the House divided for taking into consideration the message of the Senate—Ayes 33; Nays 24

The main question was then put; shall this House appoint a committee to confer with one from the Senate, and report what further business remains to be done, during the present session?

Gentlemen in the affirmative rose. They were not more than five or six; so the resolution was rejected by a very large majority.

THURSDAY, *December* 11.

There was a message from the President inclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury Department, respecting the mode of furnishing military supplies, which was read by the Clerk.

A letter was likewise read from the Secretary at War, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, stating the difficulty attending the establishment of an uniform system of militia.

The House, on the motion of Mr. Giles, resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Cobb in the Chair, on the amendatory bill for regulating the payment of non commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the militia, when called into actual service.

The Committee spent a considerable time in discussing the bill, which was then read by the Chairman and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The report of the Committee for indemnifying the sufferers by the rioters, in the western counties of Pennsylvania was read, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The House then went into a Committee on the bill respecting the late Edward Blanchard. It was agreed to without amendment. The Committee then rose, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned at two o'clock.

FRIDAY, *December* 12.

A bill to authorize the officers of the Treasury to audit and pass the accounts of the late Edward Blanchard, deceased, was read a third time, and passed.

The bill for regulating the payment of non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia, when called into actual service, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Heath next read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be laid before the House a statement of the balances remaining unpaid, if any, which may have been due by individuals of the United States, previous to the 4th of March, 1789, and whether any, and what steps, have been taken to recover the same. And also a statement of the sundry sums of public money, which may have been entrusted to individuals previous to the said 4th day of March, 1789 and have not been accounted for.

Mr. Heath introduced this resolution with some remarks on the impropriety of making new loans, if any thing could be had from the debts due to the United States.

It was agreed to take up the resolution. Mr. Sedgwick moved to refer it to a select Committee. He observed, that a gentleman who was not at present here (Mr. Jeremiah Wadsworth) and who knew more of the public accounts of the United States than any gentleman in the House, had always opposed motions of this kind. He gave as a reason, that people could not get their accounts settled with the Treasury, after waiting months. This arose from the confusion and loss of documents, and it would be wrong to be hasty in punishing them as debtors.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, that ever since the new government had been established, two or twelve Clerks had constantly been employed in endeavouring to settle these accounts between the United States and individuals. He was not sure but what these debts cost more trouble to the United States than they are worth. Some people are stated in the books of the United States as debtors to the extent of millions, who call themselves *creditors* to the United States. He moved another resolution, which would answer all the purposes intended by Mr. Heath; and this was, that a Committee should be appointed to inquire what progress had been made in the settlement of public accounts, whether any further measures were wanted to expedite the business, and to get a state of balances due. Mr. Heath withdrew his motion, and a Committee of five was appointed, agreeably to the resolution proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons.

The House then went on the following resolution, laid on the table yesterday by Mr. Bourn, that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill, for regulating the pay of commissioned officers of the militia of the United States. Mr. Blount said, that the low pay of the soldiers in the militia, was not a cause of greater discontent, than the high pay of the commissioned officers.

Mr. Blount moved that the House should go into a committee of the whole on this subject.

Mr. Parker was for the House going into a committee.

Mr. Fitzsimons was for a select committee, in the first place, because he thought it improper to plunge into so wide a subject at once, without rule or principle to direct them.

Mr. Clarbourne a good deal for a select committee in the first place. He said that four thousand and fifty seven dollars per annum were given to a Major-General, which would be sufficient for paying twenty-eight or twenty-nine men. This was an absurdity, and the army were sick of it. He wanted a select committee first, that some kind of shape might be given to the resolution.

Mr. B. Bourn had never heard any complaints against the pay of the militia officers as too high. He had heard complaints of many other payments made by government, such as the five dollars a day to Members of that House. He would think it very improper to make any distinction between the pay of officers in the militia, and the other corps. We have been talking the pay of the privates in the militia somewhat above that of the regulars. And now it is proposed to reduce the pay of the militia officers below that of the regulars. He thought that all this had somewhat of an odd appearance.

The Resolution was referred to a Committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. B. Bourn moved that the House should go into a committee on the Resolution, as to *transference* of debts to individual States. The House went into a Committee, Mr. Cobb in the Chair. The Resolution past without a negative. The House then took the Report of the Committee into consideration, and agreed to it, and a Committee appointed to bring in a bill.

There was a message from the Senate approving of the amendment in the twenty second section of the bill for establishing the judicial courts of the United States.

At two o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, *December* 15.

It was moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on that part of the act of appropriation, which relates to the pay of the militia. It was accordingly done, Mr. Cobb in the chair.

That part of the bill was then read, and Mr. Fitzsimons moved, that a sum not exceeding one million, one hundred and twenty-two thousand, nine hundred and sixty nine dollars, should be allowed for the expences of the militia of the United States, in the Western expedition.

After some further conversation it was proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons, and agreed to, that the sum should be left blank. The Committee then rose, the Chairman reported, and the House agreed to the resolution.

Mr. W. Smith next read a long report from the Committee appointed to inquire into the means of accelerating the discharge of the public debt. It was moved that this report should be read a second time immediately, which was done. It was then referred to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday.

TUESDAY, *December* 16.

The clerk read a message from the President, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the department of State, containing an account of the expenditure, up to the first of July last, of money appropriated for the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

Mr. Gilman then moved a resolution for making application to the President that a report may be laid before the House of Representatives, what progress had been made, in consequence of an act of Congress, of the 27th of March last, in the building of ships, with an estimate of the expence of completing the same.

Mr. Parker preferred the appointment of a Committee, and read a resolution to that effect.

To this Mr. Grove objected, and preferred the method proposed by Mr. Gilman, whose resolution was carried. Mr. Gilman and Mr. Preston were appointed a Committee to wait on the President respecting it.

It was then moved, that the committee of the whole House should be discharged from farther consideration of the report of the Secretary of State, on the memorial of Stephen Sayre. The resolution passed in the affirmative. It was next moved to refer it to the committee of claims, which passed in the negative, ayes 34—noes 46.

It was then moved and agreed to read the report of the Secretary of State on the claim of Mr. Sayre, which was done accordingly.

Mr. Boudinot again insisted on the impropriety of advancing a claim of this nature at so late a date, when proper evidence might have been obtained of its being a just demand, while Mr. Arthur Lee and Dr. Franklin were alive. They would have been the only proper vouchers, but this resource had been neglected. Instead of this, the House were presented with an attestation from Silas Deane, a person whom they all knew. He was so inimical to the interest of the United States, that he had been in a manner banished from his country. Mr. Sayre had claimed a salary for four months, at the rate of a thousand pounds a year, while acting as Secretary to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Lee. Mr. Boudinot considered this whole story as unfounded, because at that very time, the Secretaries to the American envoys in Europe, were allowed only three hundred pounds sterling a year by Congress. At that period, the envoys themselves were not acknowledged in a public character. They had no rank to keep up.

Afterwards when they were publicly acknowledged, it became necessary for them to mix with other diplomatic characters, and then their secretary came in for a share of the expence. When this took place, his salary was augmented from three hundred to a thousand pounds sterling per annum, but with this Mr. Sayre had no concern, as his claim began and ended before this augmentation had an existence. Mr. Boudinot, from a farther inspection since yesterday, was even fully convinced that Mr. Sayre had actually received from Doctor Franklin and Mr. Lee full payment of all that he was entitled to, and he averred that this circumstance was evident from the very statement of Mr. Sayre himself. That gentleman claimed a balance of salary for four months, at the rate of a thousand pounds sterling per annum. At the same time, he admitted that he had received two thousand livres from the American Envoys at Paris.

This money at five livres to the dollar, came exactly to a salary for three months and an half at three hundred pounds sterling a year. The inference from the whole was, that the American envoys never could have proposed to pay Mr. Sayre at the rate of a thousand pounds a year, as an affistant secretary, at a time when their own secretary (Mr. Stockton) had only three hundred pounds a year. He concluded therefore, that the two thousand livres had been paid in full of all demands for three months and an half, which Mr. Sayre had stretched into four months. Mr. Boudinot said that he did not wish to draw harsh constructions on the conduct of any gentleman, but he could not see public money given away without any proper reason. Mr. Sayre had neglected, for what reason he knew best, to secure the evidence of Dr. Franklin and Mr. Lee, while they were alive, and he must now abide the consequences. This appeared to be the substance of arguments advanced by Mr. Boudinot.

The report of the Secretary of State was declared to be not agreed to by the House. It was observed, that this resolution would be sufficient to make the business die of itself. Mr. Boudinot objected, on the other hand,

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Mr. Heath introduced this resolution with some remarks on the impropriety of making new loans, if any thing could be had from the debts due to the United States.

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Mr. Fitzsimons said, that ever since the new government had been established, ten or twelve Clerks had constantly been employed in endeavouring to settle these accounts between the United States and individuals. He was not sure but what these debts cost more trouble to the United States than they are worth. Some people are stated in the books of the United States as debtors to the extent of millions, who call themselves *creditors* to the United States. He moved another resolution, which would answer all the purposes intended by Mr. Heath; and this was, that a Committee should be appointed to inquire what progress had been made in the settlement of public accounts, whether any further measures were wanted to expedite the business, and to get a state of balances due. Mr. Heath withdrew his motion, and a Committee of five was appointed, agreeably to the resolution proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons.

The House then went on the following resolution, laid on the table yesterday by Mr. Blount, that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill, for regulating the pay of commissioned officers of the militia of the United States. Mr. Blount said, that the low pay of the soldiers in the militia, was not a cause of greater discontent, than the high pay of the commissioned officers.

Mr. Blount moved that the House should go into a committee of the whole on this subject.

Mr. Parker was for the House going into a committee.

Mr. Fitzsimons was for a select committee, in the first place, because he thought it improper to plunge into so wide a subject at once, without rule or principle to direct them.

Mr. Clairbourne argued for a select committee in the first place. He said that four thousand and fifty seven dollars per annum were given to a Major-General, which would be sufficient for paying twenty-eight or twenty-nine men. This was an absurdity, and the army were sick of it. He wanted a select committee first, that some kind of shape might be given to the resolution.

Mr. B. Bourn had never heard any complaints against the pay of the militia officers as too high. He had heard complaints on many other payments made by government, such as the six dollars a day to Members of that House. He would think it very improper to make any distinction between the pay of officers in the militia, and the other troops. We have been raising the pay of the privates in the militia somewhat above that of the regulars; and now it is proposed to reduce the pay of the militia officers below that of the regulars. He thought that all this had somewhat of an odd appearance.

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Mr. Parker preferred the appointment of a Committee, and read a resolution to that effect.

To this Mr. Grove objected, and preferred the method proposed by Mr. Gilman, whose resolution was carried. Mr. Gilman and Mr. Preston were appointed a Committee to wait on the President respecting it.

It was then moved, that the committee of the whole House should be discharged from farther consideration of the report of the Secretary of State, on the memorial of Stephen Sayre. The resolution passed in the affirmative. It was next moved to refer it to the committee of claims, which passed in the negative, ayes 34—noes 46.

It was then moved and agreed to read the report of the Secretary of State on the claim of Mr. Sayre, which was done accordingly.

Mr. Boudinot again insisted on the impropriety of advancing a claim of this nature at so late a date, when proper evidence might have been obtained of its being a just demand, while Mr. Arthur Lee and Dr. Franklin were alive. They would have been the only proper vouchers, but this resource had been neglected. Instead of this, the House were presented with an attestation from Silas Deane, a person whom they all knew. He was so inimical to the interest of the United States, that he had been in a manner banished from his country. Mr. Sayre had claimed a salary for four months, at the rate of a thousand pounds a year, while acting as Secretary to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Lee. Mr. Boudinot considered this whole story as unfounded, because at that very time, the Secretaries to the American envoys in Europe, were allowed only three hundred pounds sterling a year by Congress. At that period, the envoys themselves were not acknowledged in a public character. They had no rank to keep up.

Afterwards when they were publicly acknowledged, it became necessary for them to mix with other diplomatic characters, and then their secretary came in for a share of his expence. When this took place, his salary was augmented from three hundred to a thousand pounds sterling per annum, but with this salary Mr. Sayre had no concern, as his claim began and ended before this augmentation had an existence. Mr. Boudinot, from a farther inspection since yesterday, was even fully convinced that Mr. Sayre had actually received from Doctor Franklin and Mr. Lee full payment of all that he was entitled to, and he averred that this circumstance was evident from the very statement of Mr. Sayre himself. That gentleman claimed a balance of salary for four months, at the rate of a thousand pounds sterling per annum. At the same time, he admitted that he had received two thousand livres from the American Envoys at Paris.

This money at five livres to the dollar, came exactly to a salary for three months and an half at three hundred pounds sterling a year. The inference from the whole was, that the American envoys never could have proposed to pay Mr. Sayre at the rate of a thousand pounds a year, as an assistant secretary, at a time when their own secretary (Mr. Stockton) had only three hundred pounds a year. He concluded therefore, that the two thousand livres had been paid in full of all demands for three months and an half, which Mr. Sayre had stretched into four months. Mr. Boudinot said that he did not wish to draw harsh conjectures on the conduct of any gentleman, but he could not see public money given away without any proper reason. Mr. Sayre had neglected, for what reason he knew best, to secure the evidence of Dr. Franklin and Mr. Lee, while they were alive, and he must now abide the consequences. This appeared to be the substance of arguments advanced by Mr. Boudinot.

The report of the Secretary of State was declared to be not agreed to by the House. It was observed, that this resolution would be sufficient to make the business die of itself. But it has objected, on the other hand,

that this resolution was not entirely decisive, and that the question might start up again at the next Congress. It was therefore moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed, that the petitioner should have leave to *withdraw his petition*. This, by the forms of the House, implies an express denial.

From a London Paper of the 16th of October.

TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT.

SIR,

THE war has continued eighteen months, and more than twice as many millions have been expended; yet we are precisely in the same state of darkness as at the beginning, respecting the real objects of it—and nothing has been done to change the sentiments of the people of France. On the contrary, we see every Throne upon the Continent trembling at the victories of the Republicans, and unable to oppose their exertions. Such a series of triumph on one side, and of defeats, inactivity and retreatings on the other, is unexampled in the Military History of the world. Every man that has fallen, has been fruitlessly lost—every guinea that has been expended, has been expended to no purpose—and all subsidies have been thrown away. The minds of men recoil from the frequent contemplation of useless carnage, and begin to be alarmed for the consequences of that enormous expence to which a continuation of the war will expose them.—According to the rumour of every mail from abroad, it is determined to subsidize all the powers of Europe, rather than abandon the war. Leaving the political policy of such measures out of the question, let me request you, Sir, to consider closely how far this country, or any country in Europe, has the means of supporting such encreased annual exportation of specie as the subsidies will require, in addition to the annual foreign expenditure of the army, and to remember that Commerce, and resources of every kind, depends on the confidence which is reposed in the prudent and cautious management of the bank of England. It is not necessary we should have confidence in you, Sir, or any other Minister; but it is above all things necessary that we confide in the Funded Credit and Paper Circulation of the State, and in that wonder of the world, the bank, which altogether supports both.—God be thanked that confidence was never more firm than it is at this moment, nor the Corporation more fierce to justify it; but we well know there is a bound beyond which the bank cannot with prudence proceed—there is a line to be drawn—and a certain balance to be jealously maintained between their specie and their paper. To destroy this balance by sending the specie out of the kingdom, is to cripple the strong powers of the bank.

In the year 1793 the country banks, from a want of public confidence, were under the necessity of calling for a considerable aid in specie. What was the consequence? A prudent determination to contract discounting and all other issues. Many of the first mercantile and manufacturing houses sunk for the want of accommodation; and it will be remembered, there was a great difficulty to find men who were competent when united to engage for the loan of four millions and an half. It is worth observing, that this specie was not sent abroad, it was only required to circulate in the country, and might be expected shortly to return, on the return of public confidence in the country banks; but even this consideration did not prevent the prudential measure of issuing their paper with a cautious limitation. What, therefore, may not be the consequence of suffering millions of our specie to visit the internal parts of Germany, from which bourn it never may return? Weigh this deeply, Sir, before the country is pledged for such dangerous measures; for, though the credit of the bank, has for more than a century stood firm amidst the storms of Europe, yet as specie is the parent and grand basis of its stability, to weaken it in that point is to endanger it in all. Let me ask on what ground stands the nation's confidence in the responsibility of the bank of England? Does it rest on general or specific ideas of wealth? It is supported by the opinion that the bank can issue paper at discretion; that its credit is indefinite? That its resources are speculative? By no means.

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that this resolution was not entirely decisive, and that the question might start up again at the next Congress. It was therefore moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed, that the petitioner should have leave to *withdraw his petition*. This, by the forms of the House, implies an express denial.

From a London Paper of the 16th of October.

TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT.

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Last Tuesday arrived here the Schooner Nancy, under the Command of the Mate, Mr Isaac Fryers, her late Commander, Capt. John Briggs, having been left overboard the Sunday Fortnight before. Capt. Briggs bore a very worthy Character, among all his Acquaintance, as an honest, upright Man.

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of South-Carolina, on the 25th of October, brought in Nine Bills; Six of which were for Piracy, Two for oppoſing the Marſhal, and One for Murder.

The Winchester (Vir.) Paper of the 8th Inst. informs that some of the Kentuck Volunteers who have returned from Gen. Wayne's Army, report, that the Wabash Indians have sent a Flag into Greenville, with Propoſals for Peace.

The Number of Persons, who have subscribed themselves Members of the different corresponding Societies, in England, associated for the Purpose of obtaining a Reform in Parliament, am unts to upwards of Thirty Thousand.

The Albany Gazette of the 8th Instant contains the following Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia:

"I have to inform you that Mr. Pinckney, our Ambassador at the British Court, has lately been appointed by the President and Senate, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Spain; which necessarily, in the present Juncture of Affairs, leaves Mr. Jay in the virtual Station of Minister Resident."

Sir Gilbert Elliot in his Speech to the Corsicans, asserts that his Majesty of Great-Britain accepts the Crown, because it is given, and not seized upon with Violence.—When Swift was told that the Motto adopted by our third William, on his coming to the Crown of Great-Britain was *Non raqui sed recepi*, he sarcastically remarked, that the receiver was as bad as the Thief!

This Morning arrived here the Ship Leonor, from Charleston, Samuel Wild, Master, bound to New-York.

MARRIED]—At Portsmouth, Mr. BENJAMIN CHASE, of Freetown, to Miss CLOE HATHAWAY.

DIED]—On Monday, the 22d Instant, Miss RUTH THURSTON, in the 22d Year of her Age.—Possessed of every personal and mental Endowment to render her amiable, she was highly beloved by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance. A short while ago did Health mantle on her Cheek, and sparkle in her Eye—she seemed to promise a longer Continuance among us;—but—pale Consumption, with his poisonous Breath quickly blasted this Rose—the Leaves withered, the Stem perished; and, in One awful Moment, all the Glories of her mortal Part were cast down to the Ground!—With a presentiment more than human, Weeks before her Dissolution she frequently anticipated the Happiness which she expected to enjoy at the Festival of the Nativity:—and, lo!—her Call to go hence preceded that Festival only Two Days, and her Burial immediately succeeded it!—Doubtless her Lord had need of her, "and sent his Messenger, Death, to bring her to him."——Instantly she arose from amidst the perishing Concerns of this mortal Life, looked a long Adieu to Mother, Sisters, Friends and Acquaintances—and, conducted by Angels ever watchful over "the Heirs of Salvation," she entered the Mansions of Paradise, to bear, according to her own Prediction, her Part in celebrating the Anniversary of the Incarnation of her Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who is God over all, blessed for evermore. Amen.'

—At Steuben, in the State of New-York, the Hon. Major-General Baron de STEUBEN, in an apoplectic Fit. His Services in the American Revolution, are universally acknowledged.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Dec. 29.

	From
ENTERED,	
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	St. Eustatia
—— Caroline, Sturtewant,	Turk's Island
Schooner Nancy, Fryers,	Essequibo
—— Union, Bowles,	Jamaica
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
Schooner Good Intent, Hutchins,	St. John's
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Sally, Bourn,	New-York
—— Victory, Luce,	Ditto
Schooner Betsey, Kent,	Edenton
Sloop Lydia, Phillips,	New-York
Brig Peggy, Boss,	Wilmington
Snow Mary, Finch,	St. Eustatia

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED
DUCK:
N° 1 to N° 8,
Warranted of the first Quality,
FOR SALE,
At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
December 24, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of CARY CLARKE of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Taylor, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden, at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

Christopher Ellery

HEREBY presents his Respects to his Fellow-Citizens, thanks them for their past Favors, and acquaints them, that he has removed from the House in which he lately lived, to his House, in Malborough-street, situate near to the Custom House; where he will attend, and endeavour to give Satisfaction, to those who may have Business with him, as NOTARY PUBLIC and CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT, for the *County*, and as JUSTICE of the PEACE, for the *Town* of Newport.

Writings

Done by said CHRISTOPHER ELLERY.

December 29 1794.

Gibbs & Channing

Have just imported and for Sale,

JAMAICA Spirits, Antigua and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead—Jamaica Sugar, by the Hogshead and Barrel; Molasses, by the Hogshead—and Two Hundred and Eighty Dry Hides.

December 30, 1794.

TO BE LET, BY

GEORGE HAZARD,
Of NEWPORT,
From the 25th Day of March next,

A FARM, lying on Point Judith Neck, in South-Kingstown, containing about Four Hundred Acres of good Meadow and Pasture LAND.——Whoever inclines to hire the same, may know the Terms, by applying to him.

December 27, 1794.

TO BE LET,
Or improved on certain Conditions,

A Farm, in Middletown, containing 285 Acres, with the Stock and Farming Utensils therewith. For Terms apply to JOHN HOLMES, on the Premises.

December 29, 1794.

The Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State-House, on the 5th Day of the next Month, at Half past 5 o'Clock, P. M.

Per Order,
JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

12th Mon. 26, 1794

FOR SALE, BY
JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,
On reasonable Terms,

ONE FARM, of 300 Acres, with a good House, and other Buildings thereon.—One Do of 600 Ditto—One Ditto of 300 Ditto—One Do of 150 Ditto—One Ditto of 120 Ditto.

All the above Farms are bounded on the main Rivers in the State of Rhode Island, and may be entered on the 25th of March next.——Also a Number of smaller FARMS.——He has likewise several HOUSES to Let in the Main Street.—Any Person that really inclines to purchase or hire, may know the Terms, by applying to him.

Newport, December 29 1794.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.
December 17, 1794.

BY Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of *Preston Mann* of Newport, in the County of Newport Physician, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, to shew Cause, if any they have why his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act passed in June, 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secretary.

THE Heirs of *Samuel Shearman*, formerly of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, State of New York, are requested to call on DANIEL BILLINGS, of Preston, New London County, State of Connecticut, who can inform them of Something very much to their Advantage.

Preston, December 4 1794

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Spelling Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary, Geographys, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Pot and Starch, Blacking, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Trimmings.

Newport, Nov 10, 1794.

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*Christo*r. *Champlin*

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

MR. ALLIES

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

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Those who cannot attend the School, he will wait on at their Houses.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,
For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.——Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

To be SOLD, an excellent
Billiard Table,
With all the Implements belonging thereto, complete—Inquire of the Printer.

December 22, 1794.

To be LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Boston-Neck, South Kingstown, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land.——For further Particulars inquire of
THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,
Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A FARM, in Charlestown, in the County of Washington, containing about Three Hundred Acres of Land, well wooded and watered, cuts about Thirty Tons of Hay, and Pasture in Proportion; Two small Dwelling Houses thereon; one third Part of the Purchase Money being paid down, the Purchaser may have Two Instalments for the Remainder.

Also, a FARM, in South Kingstown, within Two Miles and an Half of the Court-House, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, a Dwelling-House, and an excellent Orchard, well wooded and watered, to be sold on the Terms aforesaid.—For Terms, apply to
JONATHAN J. HAZARD.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,
A FARM, containing about Eighty Acres of Land, with one Half of a convenient well finished Dwelling House, convenient for Two Families; a good Barn, with a Quantity of young Wood; is well fenced, and for the most Part Stone Wall; situated in Exeter, One Mile South of the Ten Rod Road, and Six Miles from Wickford.——For Terms, inquire of DANIEL TILLINGHAST, on the Premises.

N. B. The other Half of said Dwelling House, with about 12 Acres of Land, is also to be Sold.

Exeter, Nov 25 1794.

For *SALE,*

EIGHTY-FOUR Acres of well-improved LAND, lying in Boston Neck, in South Kingstown; it being Part of the valuable Tract of Land late belonging to ENOCH HAZARD, Esq; deceased. Part of which is Meadow, Arable, and Pasture Land.——To be sold very reasonable for Cash, which will be expected at the Execution of the Conveyance.—For Terms apply to
ELISHA R. POTTER.

South Kingstown, Nov. 4 1794.

On the 18th Inst. an Act was approved by the President of the United States, "empowering him to borrow, on behalf of the United States, any Sum not exceeding Two Millions of Dollars, at an Interest not exceeding Five per Cent. per Annum, reimbursable at the Pleasure of the United States, to be applied to such public Purposes, as are authorized by Law, and to be repaid out of the Duties on Impost and Tonnage, to the End of the Year 1795."—And the Bank of the United States is authorized and empowered, by the above Act, to loan the said Sum, or any Part thereof.

Last Tuesday arrived here the Schooner Nancy, under the Command of the Mate, Mr Isaac Fryers, her late Commander, Capt. John Briggs, having been lost overboard the Sunday Fortnight before. Capt. Briggs bore a very worthy Character, among all his Acquaintance, as an honest, upright Man.

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of South-Carolina, on the 25th of October, brought in Nine Bills; Six of which were for Piracy, Two for oppesing the Marshal, and One for Murder.

The Winchester (Va.) Paper, of the 8th Inst. informs that some of the Kentuck Volunteers who have returned from Gen. Wayne's Army, report, that the Wabash Indians have sent a Flag into Greenville, with Proposals for Peace.

The Number of Persons, who have subscribed themselves Members of the different corresponding Societies, in England, associated for the Purpose of obtaining a Reform in Parliament, amounts to upwards of Thirty Thousand.

The Albany Gazette of the 8th Instant contains the following Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia:

"I have to inform you that Mr. Pinckney, our Ambassador at the British Court, has lately been appointed by the President and Senate, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Spain: which necessarily, in the present Juncture of Affairs, leaves Mr. Jay in the virtual Station of Minister Resident."

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—At Steuben, in the State of New-York, the Hon. Major-General Baron de STEUBEN, in an apoplectic Fit. His Services in the American Revolution, are universally acknowledged.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Dec. 29.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	St. Eustatia
—— Caroline, Sturtewant,	Turk's-Island
Schooner Nancy, Fryers,	Essequibo
—— Union, Bowles,	Jamaica
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
Schooner Good Intent, Hutchins,	St. John's

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Brig Peggy, Bass,	Wilmington
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RAVENS DUCK,
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BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

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TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, containing about Eighty Acres of Land, with one Half of a convenient well finished Dwelling House, convenient for Two Families; a good Barn, with a Quantity of young Wood; is well fenced, and for the most Part Stone Wall; situated in Exeter, One Mile South of the Ten Rod Road, and Six Miles from Wickford.——For Terms, inquire of DANIEL TILLINGHAST, on the Premises.

N. B. The other Half of said Dwelling House, with about 12 Acres of Land, is also to be Sold.
Exeter, Nov 25 1794.

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ELISHA R. POTTER.
South Kingstown, Nov. 4 1794.

From the ALBANY REGISTER, *of December 8.*

TO THE PRINTERS.

PERMIT a giddy trifling girl,
For once to fill your poet's corner;
She cares not though the critics snarl,
Or beaus and macaronies scorn her.

She longs in print her lines to see;
Oblige her (sure you can't refuse it)
And if you find her out, your fee
Shall be—*to kiss her*—it you choose it.

Perhaps you'll think the fee too small,
You would not think so if you knew her;
For she has charms, confess'd by all,
Who have the happiness to view her.

The favour that to you she proffers,
Has been solicited in vain,
And many flattering, splendid offers,
Rejected with a cold disdain.

She scorns the man, however pretty,
However riches round him flow,
However wise, or great, or witty,
That's to his country's rights a foe.

He that, to flatter folks in power,
His country's freedom would betray,
Deserves the gallows every hour,
Or worse—to feel a tyrant's sway:

May such alone, be unprotected
By justice, and by nature's laws;
And, to despotic pow'r subjected,
Suffer the miseries they cause.

To scorn them is each female's duty;
Let them no children have or wife;
May they ne'er meet the smiles of beauty,
Nor any social joys of life.

KITTY CANDOR.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

ORCHARDS.

THE STIRE APPLE is generally understood to be a "kernel fruit;" and the HAGLOE CRAB, whose fame as a cider fruit, is little inferior to that of the Stire, is still traceable to the parent stock. The original tree is still in being.

It is probable, however, that many of our present fruits have not been produced from our own native Crab, but from the Apples which were originally imported.—Nevertheless, it is more than probable, that some of the higher flavour'd, firmer fruits, as the GOLDEN PIPPIN, have been raised, by cultivation, from the native species. The process is simple, and easy; and a young man of ingenuity and enterprize, and in a proper situation, might be less rationally employed, than in improving this species of his country's produce.

Select, among the native species, individuals of the highest flavour. Sow the seeds in a highly enriched seed-bed, in the manner which will be described. Select, from among the seedlings, the plants whose wood and leaves wear the most apple like appearance. Transplant these, into a rich deep soil, in a genial situation, and at distances which will be mentioned; letting them remain in this nursery until they begin to bear.

With the seeds of the fairest, richest, and best flavoured fruit, repeat this process. And, at the same time, or in due season, engraft the wood which produced this fruit, or that of the richest, sweetest, best flavoured Apple: Repeating this operation; and transferring the subject, under improvement, from one tree and sort to another, as richness, flavour, or firmness, may require.—Continuing this double mode of improvement, until the desired fruit be obtained.

There has, no doubt, been a period, when the improvement of the Apple and the Pear was attended to, in this country.—And should not the same spirit of improvement revive, it is probable, that the country will, in a course of years, be left destitute of valuable kinds of these two species of fruit; which, though they may in some degree be deemed objects of luxury, long custom seems to have ranked among the necessaries of life.

Having thus endeavoured to convey a general idea of the nature and propagation of Varieties,—it will be proper to enumerate some of the most celebrated of those which are now in circulation, in these counties;—to describe, or even enumerate, all the present varieties of orchard fruit, would be impossible. They are without number. In Herefordshire, more particularly, a very considerable proportion of the fruit which is grown, is "kernel fruit;" is produced from trees that have been raised from the seed; and which have never been grafted. Consequently each tree is a separate variety; bearing the name, perhaps, of its planter, or of the "ground" it grows in.

There are, nevertheless, numbers which are universally known; and some of them sufficiently celebrated, to be entitled to notice.

Of APPLES,—the STIRE stands first in estimation. The fruit of this variety is something below the middle size. The form rather flat. The colour a pale yellowish white, with sometimes a faint blush on one side. The flesh tolerably firm. The flavour, when fully ripe, fine. It is deemed, by most people, a tolerably good eating Apple.* The Cider, which is produced from it, in a soil that is adapted to it, is rich, highly flavoured, and of a good body;—its price frequently fourfold that of common sale cider. The thin limestone soils on the margin of the Forest of Dean, are said to produce the richest Stire Cider.—The tree which bears this apple, is of a singular growth;—remarkably "besom-headed;"—throwing out numerous, straight, luxuriant, upward shoots, from the crown; taking the form of a willow pollard; running much to wood; and, in deep soils, growing to a great size, before it becomes fruitful.

* *There is an Apple, called the Red-Stire; but it has no peculiar affinity with the true Stire. In Herefordshire, about Marcle, I met with a "Yellow Stire."—and on the Forest there is the "Kernel Stire;"—both of them probably kernel fruits, which, bearing some likeness of the true Stire, have had its name improperly given them.*

The HAGLOE CRAB is, at present, next in esteem. It has already been mentioned, that this variety is traceable to the original Seedling. It was produced, about 70 years ago, in a nursery, among other stocks raised from the seed, by Mr. BELLAMY, of HAGLOE, in Gloucestershire, grandfather of the present Mr. BELLAMY, near Ross, in Herefordshire; who draws from it (that is, from trees grafted with scions from this parent stock) a liquor, which, for richness, flavour, and price on the spot, exceeds, perhaps, every other fruit liquor, which nature and art have produced.——He has been offered Sixty Guineas, for a hogshead (about 110 gallons) of this liquor. He has likewise been offered bottle for bottle of Wine, or spirituous liquors, the best to be produced; and this without freight, duty, or even a mile of carriage, to enhance its original price.

This fruit, while growing, is nearly white; when fully ripe, it has a yellowish cast; sometimes freckled with red on one side, like a common white Crab. The size, about that of the Stire Apple; but the form, more oblong. The flesh remarkably soft and woolly, but not dry; being furnished with a sheer, but, when fully ripe, sweet juice; which, however, is much smaller in proportion to the quantity of fibrous matter, than that of most other apples. The flavour, when ripe, resembles that of the Cashew apple, of the West Indies; and, what is remarkable, the texture of the flesh is not unsimilar to the pulp of that fruit. The Cider, notwithstanding the sweetness of the juice, is, when properly manufactured, singularly rich; and, notwithstanding the faint smell of the apple, is highly flavoured; and, what is equally remarkable, the liquor is of the highest colour, notwithstanding the paleness of the fruit.

[*To be continued.*]

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON

In THAMES STREET,

Next House Southward of the BRICK MARKET

RETURNS his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favour him with their Custom, and begs Leave to inform that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the shortest Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the single Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Also Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be served on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Despatch.

To prevent Impositions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, *Newport, Rhode Island, with a Square and Compass.*

Almost any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; also good tann'd SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given on good Security.

He has also for SALE,

Good Card and Saddler's Tacks, by the large or all Quantity, at a low Price.

* *The above Skins must be extended while there drying, and rubbed, but* not *oiled.*

Newport, November 10, 1794.

THE Subscriber, the only present Executrix of the last Will and Testament of PALMER SHELDIN, late of South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, and State of Rhode Island, deceased—hereby notifies the Creditors to bring their Demands against the Estate of the said deceased for Adjustment and Settlement; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PENELOPE SHELDIN, *Executrix.*

South Kingstown, December 15 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor,*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

JACKSON & WRIGLEY,

LATELY FROM ENGLAND,

TAKE this Method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport and its Vicinity, that they have opened a large and commodious DYE-HOUSE, and finishing Rooms, for the Purpose of colouring all Sorts of Silks, Sattins, Armazeens, and Tiffany's; and all Sorts of Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Cloth, dyed and finished to look as well as when fresh imported. Best Navy and French Blues dyed to look equal to any imported. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour them with their Commands, may depend on the strictest Justice being done them, in having their Colours perfect, and finished in the neatest Manner.

N. B. Those who choose to employ them, will please to send their Goods to Messieurs GARDNER and DEAN, of Newport, who are appointed to receive and forward them.

Charlestown, December 15, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq; deceased, or the late Copartnership of *Samuel Fowler, & Sons*, are requested to exhibit them to either of the Subscribers;—and all indebted to said Estate, or Copartnership, are desired to make an immediate Settlement.

SAMUEL G. FOWLER } *Administrators.*
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, }

Newport, December 15, 1794.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the first Thursday in February next between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premises, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,

THAT well known & valuable FARM of JAMES COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased, situated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-House and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button-wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Prospect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Assignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTELL.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Barrel, Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One at the upper End of the Town facing the Green, near the House of Capt. Webb, with a Garden and Well of Water.—One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found.

A small Farm of about 31 Acres, lying on the East Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall on the East, and Westerly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

December 5, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport June 31, 1794.

From the ALBANY REGISTER, *of December 8.*

TO THE PRINTERS.

PERMIT a giddy trifling girl,
For once to fill your poet's corner;
She cares not though the critics snarl,
Or beaus and macaronies scorn her.

She longs in print her lines to see;
Oblige her (sure you can't refuse it)
And if you find her out, your fee
Shall be—*to kiss her*—it you choose it.

Perhaps you'll think the fee too small,
You would not think so if you knew her;
For she has charms, confess'd by all,
Who have the happiness to view her.

The favour that to you she proffers,
Has been solicited in vain,
And many flattering, splendid offers,
Rejected with a cold disdain.

She scorns the man, however pretty,
However riches round him flow,
However wise, or great, or witty,
That's to his country's rights a foe.

He that, to flatter folks in power,
His country's freedom would betray,
Deserves the gallows every hour,
Or worse—to feel a tyrant's sway:

May such alone, be unprotected
By justice, and by nature's laws;
And, to despotic pow'r subjected,
Suffer the miseries they cause.

To scorn them is each female's duty;
Let them no children have or wife;
May they ne'er meet the smiles of beauty,
Nor any social joys of life.

KITTY CANDOR.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

ORCHARDS.

THE STIRE APPLE is generally understood to be a "kernel fruit;" and the HAGLOE CRAB, whose fame as a cider fruit, is little inferior to that of the Stire, is still traceable to the parent stock. The original tree is still in being.

It is probable, however, that many of our present fruits have not been produced from our own native Crab, but from the Apples which were originally imported.—Nevertheless, it is more than probable, that some of the higher flavour'd, firmer fruits, as the GOLDEN PIPPIN, have been raised, by cultivation, from the native species. The process is simple, and easy; and a young man of ingenuity and enterprize, and in a proper situation, might be less rationally employed, than in improving this species of his country's produce.

Select, among the native species, individuals of the highest flavour. Sow the seeds in a highly enriched seed-bed, in the manner which will be described. Select, from among the seedlings, the plants whose wood and leaves wear the most apple like appearance. Transplant these, into a rich deep soil, in a genial situation, and at distances which will be mentioned; letting them remain in this nursery until they begin to bear.

With the seeds of the fairest, richest, and best flavoured fruit, repeat this process. And, at the same time, or in due season, engraft the wood which produced this fruit, or that of the richest, sweetest, best flavoured Apple: Repeating this operation; and transferring the subject, under improvement, from one tree and sort to another, as richness, flavour, or firmness, may require.—Continuing this double mode of improvement, until the desired fruit be obtained.

There has, no doubt, been a period, when the improvement of the Apple and the Pear was attended to, in this country.—And should not the same spirit of improvement revive, it is probable, that the country will, in a course of years, be left destitute of valuable kinds of these two species of fruit; which, though they may in some degree be deemed objects of luxury, long custom seems to have ranked among the necessaries of life.

Having thus endeavoured to convey a general idea of the nature and propagation of Varieties,—it will be proper to enumerate some of the most celebrated of those which are now in circulation, in these counties;—to describe, or even enumerate, all the present varieties of orchard fruit, would be impossible. They are without number. In Herefordshire, more particularly, a very considerable proportion of the fruit which is grown, is "kernel fruit;" is produced from trees that have been raised from the seed; and which have never been grafted. Consequently each tree is a separate variety; bearing the name, perhaps, of its planter, or of the "ground" it grows in.

There are, nevertheless, numbers which are universally known; and some of them sufficiently celebrated, to be entitled to notice.

Of APPLES,—the STIRE stands first in estimation. The fruit of this variety is something below the middle size. The form rather flat. The colour a pale yellowish white, with sometimes a faint blush on one side. The flesh tolerably firm. The flavour, when fully ripe, fine. It is deemed, by most people, a tolerably good eating Apple.* The Cider, which is produced from it, in a soil that is adapted to it, is rich, highly flavoured, and of a good body;—its price frequently fourfold that of common sale cider. The thin limestone soils on the margin of the Forest of Dean, are said to produce the richest Stire Cider.—The tree which bears this apple, is of a singular growth;—remarkably "besom-headed;"—throwing out numerous, straight, luxuriant, upward shoots, from the crown; taking the form of a willow pollard; running much to wood; and, in deep soils, growing to a great size, before it becomes fruitful.

* *There is an Apple, called the Red-Stire; but it has no peculiar affinity with the true Stire. In Herefordshire, about Marcle, I met with a "Yellow Stire."—and on the Forest there is the "Kernel Stire;"—both of them probably kernel fruits, which, bearing some likeness of the true Stire, have had its name improperly given them.*

The HAGLOE CRAB is, at present, next in esteem. It has already been mentioned, that this variety is traceable to the original Seedling. It was produced, about 70 years ago, in a nursery, among other stocks raised from the seed, by Mr. BELLAMY, of HAGLOE, in Gloucestershire, grandfather of the present Mr. BELLAMY, near Ross, in Herefordshire; who draws from it (that is, from trees grafted with scions from this parent stock) a liquor, which, for richness, flavour, and price on the spot, exceeds, perhaps, every other fruit liquor, which nature and art have produced.——He has been offered Sixty Guineas, for a hogshead (about 110 gallons) of this liquor. He has likewise been offered bottle for bottle of Wine, or spirituous liquors, the best to be produced; and this without freight, duty, or even a mile of carriage, to enhance its original price.

This fruit, while growing, is nearly white; when fully ripe, it has a yellowish cast; sometimes freckled with red on one side, like a common white Crab. The size, about that of the Stire Apple; but the form, more oblong. The flesh remarkably soft and woolly, but not dry; being furnished with a sheer, but, when fully ripe, sweet juice; which, however, is much smaller in proportion to the quantity of fibrous matter, than that of most other apples. The flavour, when ripe, resembles that of the Cashew apple, of the West Indies; and, what is remarkable, the texture of the flesh is not unsimilar to the pulp of that fruit. The Cider, notwithstanding the sheerness of the juice, is, when properly manufactured, singularly rich; and, notwithstanding the faint smell of the apple, is highly flavoured; and, what is equally remarkable, the liquor is of the highest colour, notwithstanding the paleness of the fruit.

[*To be continued.*]

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

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Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

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ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Extrix.*

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CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, } *strators.*

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ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.